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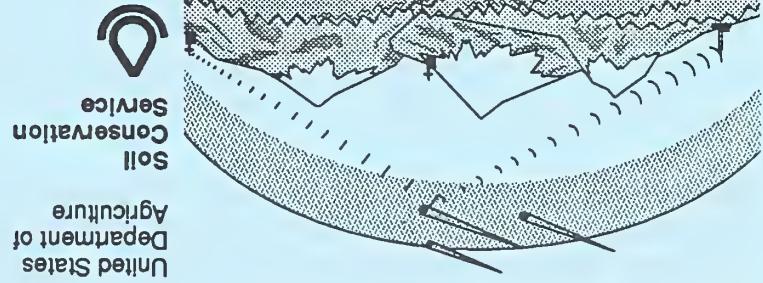
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June 1, 1992

Basin Outlook Reports

In addition to basin outlook reports, a Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States is published by the Soil Conservation Service and National Weather Service monthly, January through May. Reports may be obtained from the Soil Conservation Service, West National Technical Center, 511 Northwest Broadway, Room 248, Portland, OR 97209-3489.

Issued by

William (Bill) Richards
Chief
Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Released by

Paul H. Calverley
State Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service
Boise, Idaho

Prepared by

Peter L. Palmer, Data Collection Office Supervisor
Phillip S. Morrisey, Hydrologist
Ronald T. Abramovich, Hydrologist
Gini Broyles, Statistical Assistant
Bill J. Patterson, Electronics Technician
D. Rick Eastlund, Electronics Technician
Bill F. Hartman, Hydrologic Technician
Michael Gibbons, Computer Clerk

Basin Outlook Reports

and

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Cooperative Snow Surveys

For more water supply and resource management information, contact:

How forecasts are made

Most of the annual streamflow in the Western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated high in the mountains during winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Predictions are based on careful measurements of snow water equivalent at selected index points.

Precipitation, temperature, soil moisture and antecedent streamflow data are combined with snowpack data to prepare runoff forecasts. Streamflow forecasts are coordinated by Soil Conservation Service and National Weather Service hydrologists. This report presents a comprehensive picture of water supply conditions for areas dependent upon surface runoff. It includes selected streamflow forecasts, summarized snowpack and precipitation data, reservoir storage data, and narratives describing current conditions.

Snowpack data are obtained by using a combination of manual and automated SNOTEL measurement methods. Manual readings of snow depth and water equivalent are taken at locations called snow courses on a monthly or semi-monthly schedule during the winter. In addition, snow water equivalent, precipitation and temperature are monitored on a daily basis and transmitted via meteor burst telemetry to central data collection facilities. Both monthly and daily data are used to project snowmelt runoff.

Forecast uncertainty originates from two sources: (1) uncertainty of future hydrologic and climatic conditions, and (2) error in the forecasting procedure. To express the uncertainty in the most probable forecast, four additional forecasts are provided. The actual streamflow can be expected to exceed the most probable forecast 50% of the time. Similarly, the actual streamflow volume can be expected to exceed the 90% forecast volume 90% of the time. The same is true for the 70%, 30%, and 10% forecasts. Generally, the 90% and 70% forecasts reflect drier than normal hydrologic and climatic conditions; the 30% and 10% forecasts reflect wetter than normal conditions. As the forecast season progresses, a greater portion of the future hydrologic and climatic uncertainty will become known and the additional forecasts will move closer to the most probable forecast.

IDAHO WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK REPORT

JUNE 1, 1992

SUMMARY

MAY WEATHER CONDITIONS DEALT THE FINAL BLOW TO ONE OF IDAHO'S WORST DROUGHT YEARS OF THE CENTURY. CONTINUED WARM AND DRY WEATHER DEPLETED THE REMAINING SNOWPACK AND CAUSED MOST STREAMS TO REACH THEIR PEAK FLOWS FOUR TO SIX WEEKS EARLIER THAN USUAL. LOW RUNOFF VOLUMES AND EARLY IRRIGATION DEMAND FORCED IRRIGATORS TO BEGIN DRAWING FROM STORAGE RESERVOIRS VERY EARLY THIS YEAR, AND MOST RESERVOIRS ARE NOT EXPECTED TO FILL. AGRICULTURAL WATER USERS IN MOST OF SOUTHERN IDAHO SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR ONE OF THE LOWEST WATER SUPPLIES ON RECORD.

SNOWPACK

The dismal snowpack for water year 1992 has melted in all but the highest elevation areas around the state. The Clearwater basin has the highest snowpack percentage in Idaho: 15% of the June 1 average. The Panhandle region, Salmon, and Upper Snake are reporting snowpack percentages in the single digits, while the rest of the state is reporting ZERO snow. Snow measuring sites are reporting a snow water content as much as 40 inches below the normal June 1 averages. Of 58 Idaho and western Wyoming SNOTEL sites having a June 1 average greater than zero, only three reported any snow this month. With the lack of snow at the higher elevations the residual streamflow will be well below normal for the remaining summer months.

PRECIPITATION

Below normal precipitation in May continued the trend of the previous months across the state. The southern half of the state, hardest hit by the drought, received the least amount of precipitation during May. Boise has not received measurable precipitation since April 22, and saw the driest May since 1865. The Boise River mountains received only 7% of the normal mountain precipitation in May. Most southern and central Idaho basins received less than 20% of normal precipitation, while northern and eastern Idaho received 30-50% of normal. The water year to date precipitation for the major basins around the state ranges from a high of 79% of average in the Clearwater basin to 55% of average along the southern edge of the state. Little hope remains to improve these percentages since more than 3/4 of the annual precipitation normally falls between October and May. The weather patterns this spring are exactly the opposite of last spring's wet and cool conditions which helped to extend last year's limited water supplies.

RESERVOIRS

The peak storage levels for the season have already occurred at most reservoirs around the state because irrigation demands are exceeding the natural stream inflows. Magic Reservoir had depleted its irrigation storage by May 21. Reservoir storage in Magic peaked this year around May 1 at 20% of capacity and is currently only 3% of capacity. The combined usable capacity for the three Boise basin reservoirs is only 39% of capacity -- a slight decrease from last month. Nine key reservoirs in the Snake River basin are reporting 68% of combined usable capacity. Island Park, Grassy Lake, Jackson Lake, Henrys Lake, and Brownlee are at or near full capacity. Palisades, American Falls, and Ririe reservoirs are about half full while Blackfoot Reservoir is only 1/4 full. In the Payette basin, Cascade and Deadwood reservoirs are reporting 83 and 65% of capacity, respectively. In the northern part of the state Dworshak, Coeur D'Alene, and Priest Lake are also near full capacity. With low reservoir levels and the projected low runoff, carry over storage next fall is expected to be extremely low in some areas and below normal throughout the state.

STREAMFLOW

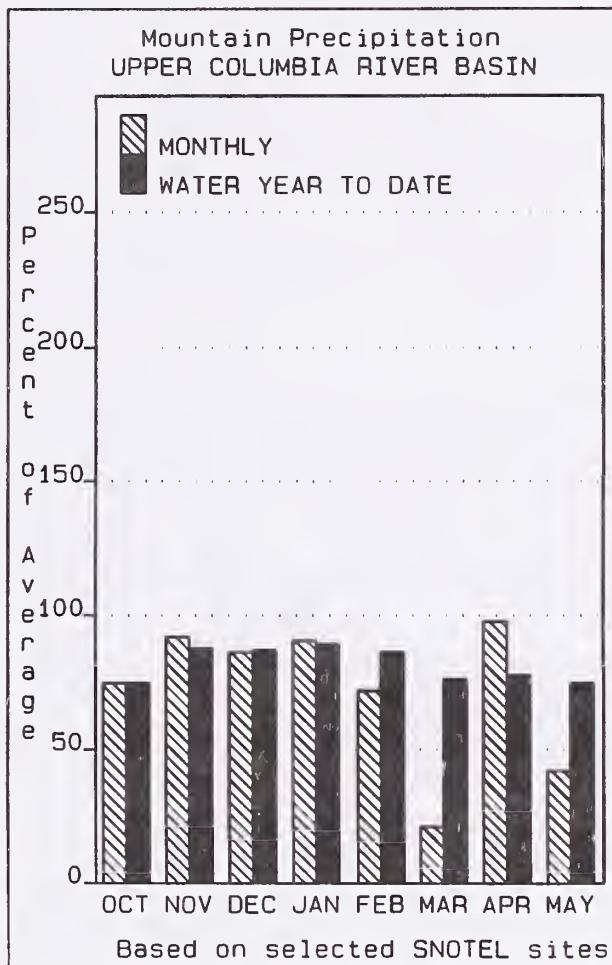
May streamflow was below to well below normal across Idaho despite the fact that most streams reached their seasonal snowmelt peak early in the month. Normally, peak flows occur in late May or early June. With the snowpack essentially gone and the dry trend continuing, streams are quickly receding to summer low flow levels. These summer flows will also be below normal due to the early runoff and the combined effects of several years of drought. Many streams across central and southern Idaho could see record low seasonal runoff in 1992.

RECREATION OUTLOOK

Above normal temperatures and low snowpacks shifted the snowmelt season a month ahead of normal this year. Warm temperatures melted most of the remaining snowpack in early May and brought most of the streams across the state to their peak flows during the first two weeks of the month. Early season rafting flows will be adequate in northern Idaho rivers such as the Moyie, Lochsa, Selway, and St. Joe, however, rafters will experience low flow conditions early this year because of the early peaks. Cascade and Deadwood reservoirs are 3/4 full and will provide good lake recreation this year and good flows for rafting the Payette River later this summer. The Salmon River will have adequate flows for rafting throughout the summer, but Middle Fork floaters should expect to put in at downstream launch sites earlier than normal this year. Boaters who use irrigation reservoirs throughout the state should expect early drawdowns as these reservoirs are drafted to meet irrigation demands.

Upper Columbia River Basin

June 1, 1992



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

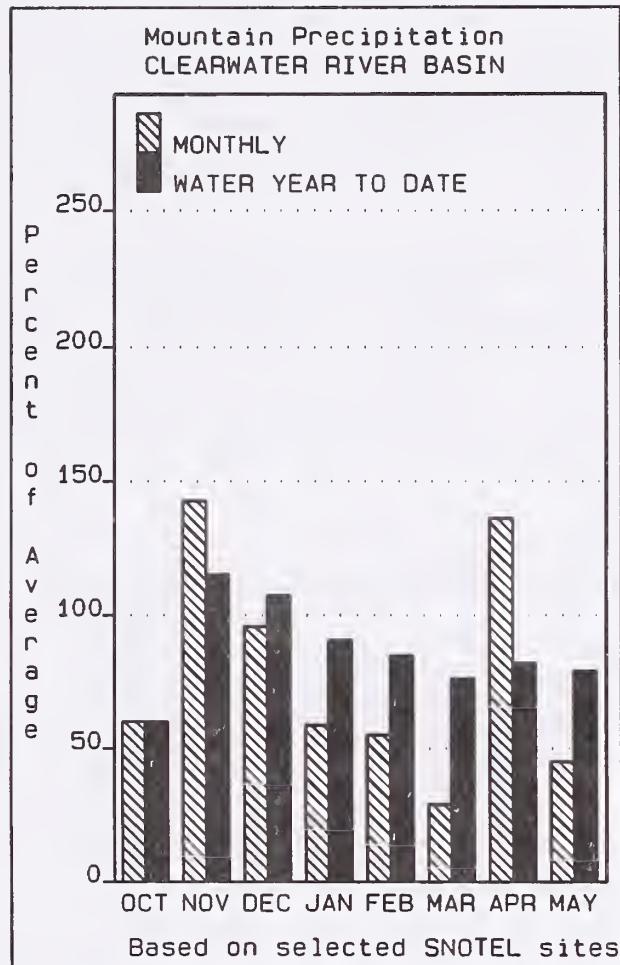
Precipitation was below normal in the Idaho Panhandle during May with SNOTEL sites reporting only 42% of average, bringing the water year to date total to 75% of average. The June 1 snowpack is only 5% of average, and only the highest elevation sites are reporting any measurable snow. In contrast, the snowpack last year at this time was nearly 100% of average due to the cool, wet spring. Snow measuring sites are currently reporting a snow water content as much as 40 inches below the average. Coeur D'Alene and Priest Lake reservoirs are reporting storage levels around 95% of capacity, while Pend Oreille Lake reports 70%. Streams have reached their peak flows for the season and are returning to their summer flows levels. Residual streamflows for the rest of the summer will be below normal because of the lack snow at the higher elevations.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN Reservoir Storage (1000AF) End of May				
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	***** This Year	Usable Storage Last Year	***** Average
HUNGRY HORSE	3451.0	2647.0	2324.0	2659.0
FLATHEAD LAKE	1791.0	1556.0	1546.0	1480.0
PEND OREILLE	1561.2	1091.9	1355.0	1278.5
NOXON RAPIDS		NO REPORT		
COEUR D'ALENE	291.2	283.2	296.2	353.9
PRIEST LAKE	97.7	94.0	110.0	123.5

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 1992			
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as Percent of Last Year	This Year as Percent of Average
Kootenai ab Bonners Ferry	13	23	38
Moyie River	1	0	0
Clark Fork River	28	10	11
Pend Oreille River	40	12	16
Priest River	2	0	0
Rathdrum Creek	1	0	0
Hayden Lake	0	0	0
Coeur d'Alene River	4	0	0
St. Joe River	1	0	0
Spokane River	6	0	0
Palouse River	1	0	0

Clearwater River Basin

June 1, 1992



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Warm and dry weather in May caused significant snowmelt and produced peak streamflows during the first week of May, a month earlier than usual. Mountain precipitation in May was well below normal at 45% of average, bringing the water year to date precipitation to 79% of average. May streamflow volumes in the basin were only about 2/3 of the normal May volume. With the runoff occurring a month earlier than normal this year, streamflow volumes will be below average for the rest of the season. Dworshak reservoir is down slightly from last month and is currently 95% of capacity. Because of the low snowpack and early runoff, water users will experience low flow conditions earlier this year.

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 CLEARWATER RIVER BASIN
 Reservoir Storage (1000AF) End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	This Year	Last Year	Average
DWORSHAK	3467.8	3306.0	-3138.6	2987.3

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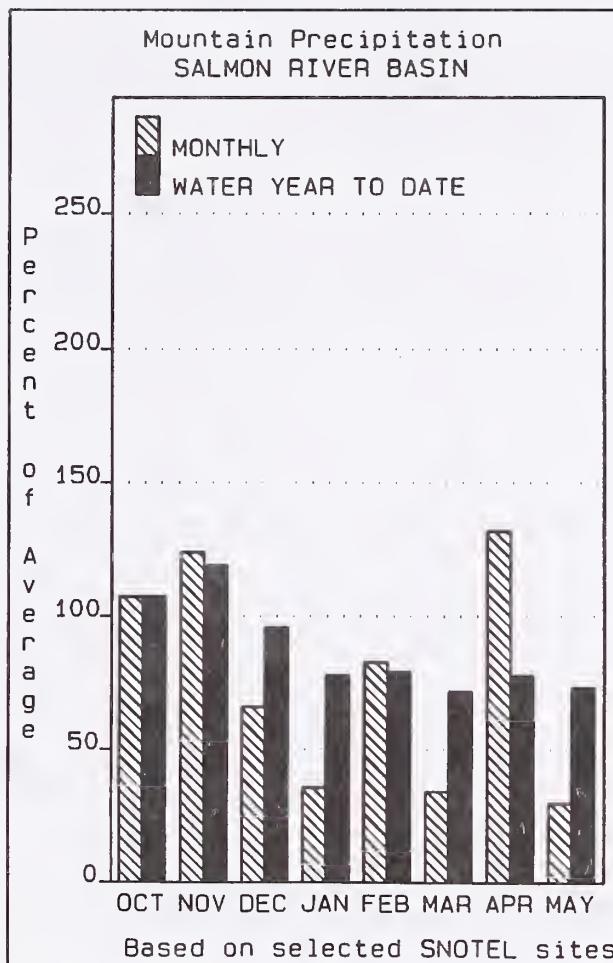
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 CLEARWATER RIVER BASIN
 Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 1992

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as Percent of Last Year	Average
North Fork Clearwater	9	22	23
Lochsa River	2	0	0
Selway River	4	0	0
Clearwater Basin Total	14	17	17

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Salmon River Basin

June 1, 1992



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Mountain precipitation in May ranged from less than ten percent of average in the southern part of the Salmon basin to half of normal along the Clearwater/Salmon basin divide. Precipitation stands at only 73% of average for the water year. The snowpack has melted at all but the highest elevations and is only 8% of the June 1 average. Streamflows were only about 60% of average during May, reflecting the low snowpack in the basin. The peak streamflow from snowmelt occurred on May 9 for the Salmon River at Salmon with a flow of 2892 cubic feet per second. Normally the peak snowmelt runoff does not occur until June. As a result of the low snowpack and early melt, water users can expect streams to return to base flow conditions earlier than normal this year. The Salmon River should have adequate flows for rafting throughout the summer, but Middle Fork floaters should expect to put in at downstream launch sites earlier than normal this year.

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SALMON RIVER BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 1992

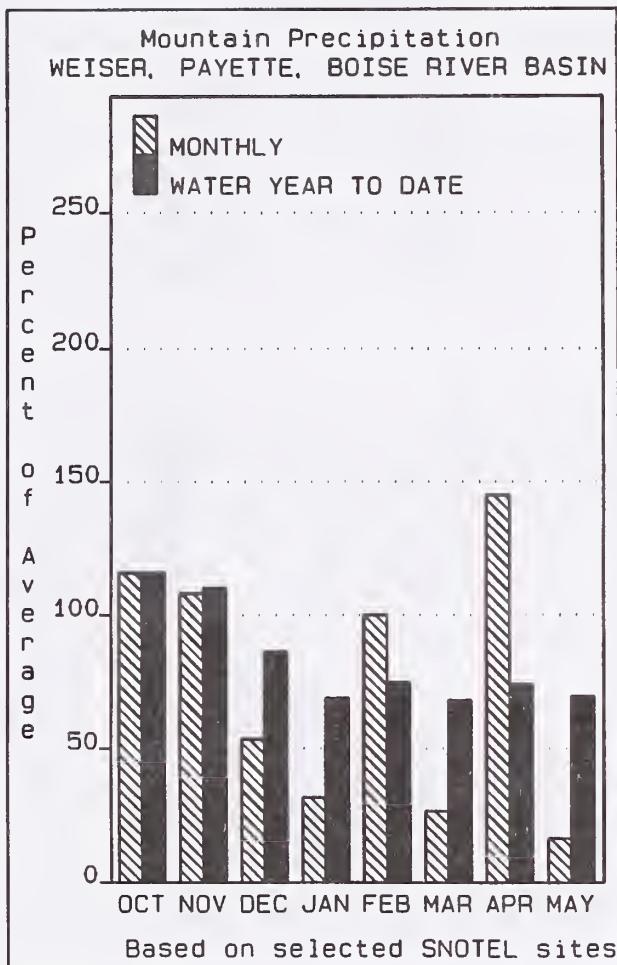
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Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as Percent of Last Year	Average
Salmon River ab Salmon	7	0 -	0
Lemhi River	4	17	21
Middle Fork Salmon River	3	0	0
South Fork Salmon River	3	0	0
Little Salmon River	4	0	0
Salmon Basin Total	22	5	4

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Weiser, Payette, and Boise River Basin

June 1, 1992



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The Boise River basin continues to be one of the main areas of concern with respect to the 1992 water supply. May was another disappointing month in terms of precipitation: Boise received no precipitation during the month while the mountains received only 7% of normal. The snowpack is nonexistent in the west central mountains while site averages for June 1 are as high as 30 inches of snow water content. The combined usable storage for the Boise reservoir system reached its peak around May 1 at 41% of capacity and is currently holding 39% of capacity. Deadwood and Cascade reservoirs are at 65 and 83% of capacity, respectively. Many reservoirs have reached their peak storage levels as irrigation demands are exceeding the natural inflows of the streams. The Boise River had the second lowest April and May flows on record. Streams will return to very low base flow conditions early this year because of the earlier melt and dry soil conditions. Good reservoir storage in the Payette basin should ensure an adequate water supply for irrigators. Boise basin water users, however, could receive the lowest supply on record.

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WEISER, PAYETTE, AND BOISE RIVER BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000AF) End of May

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Reservoir	Usable Capacity	***** This Year	Usable Storage Last Year	***** Average
MANN CREEK	11.3	6.1	11.5	10.8
CASCADE	703.2	583.9	611.6	548.7
DEADWOOD	162.0	105.8	125.9	136.2
ANDERSON RANCH	464.2	117.3	228.7	413.3
ARROWROCK	286.6	18.5	23.7	216.3
LUCKY PEAK	307.0	271.6	291.8	225.9
LAKE LOWELL (DEER FLAT)	177.0	39.0	110.5	159.0

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WEISER, PAYETTE, AND BOISE RIVER BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 1992

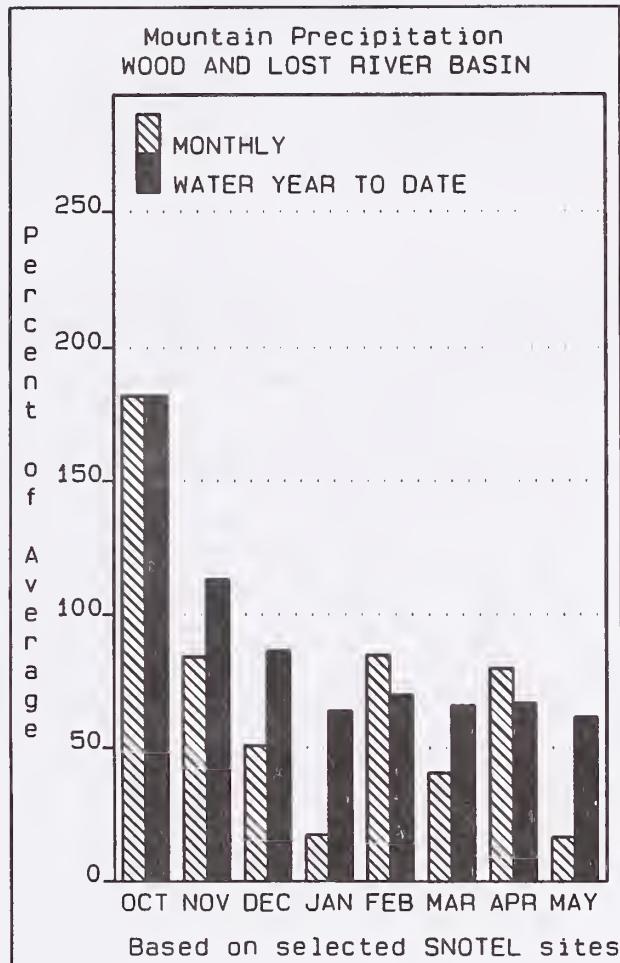
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Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as Percent of Last Year	Average
Mann Creek	1	0	0
Weiser River	3	0	0
North Fork Payette	7	0	0
South Fork Payette	4	0	0
Payette Basin Total	12	0	0
Middle & North Fork Boise	6	0	0
South Fork Boise River	5	0	0
Moores Creek	2	0	0
Boise Basin Total	9	0	0
Canyon Creek	0	0	0

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Big Wood, Little Wood, Big Lost, and Little Lost River Basin

June 1, 1992



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Another dry month -- the seventh in a row -- has dealt the final blow to irrigators in the Wood and Lost River valleys. May precipitation was only 17% of average and is 62% for the water year. The snowpack melted a month early and all SNOTEL sites in the basin report no snow as of June 1. Reservoir storage in Magic peaked around May 1 at 20% of capacity and irrigation storage was depleted by late May. Mackay Reservoir reached its peak storage level around May 1 at 70% of capacity but is now holding only 35% of capacity. The Big Lost River near Mackay reported the lowest April flow on record at 63000 acre-feet. The small volume of snowmelt runoff that was expected this year has already occurred and streams are expected to flow much below normal during the rest of the summer season.

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BIG WOOD, LITTLE WOOD, BIG LOST, AND LITTLE LOST RIVER BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000AF) End of May

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Reservoir	Usable Capacity	***** This Year	Usable Storage Last Year	***** Average
MAGIC	191.5	6.2	32.6	173.8
LITTLE WOOD	30.0	15.3	26.3	28.0
CAREY VALLEY		NO REPORT		
MACKAY	44.5	15.7	28.8	33.6

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BIG WOOD, LITTLE WOOD, BIG LOST, AND LITTLE LOST RIVER BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 1992

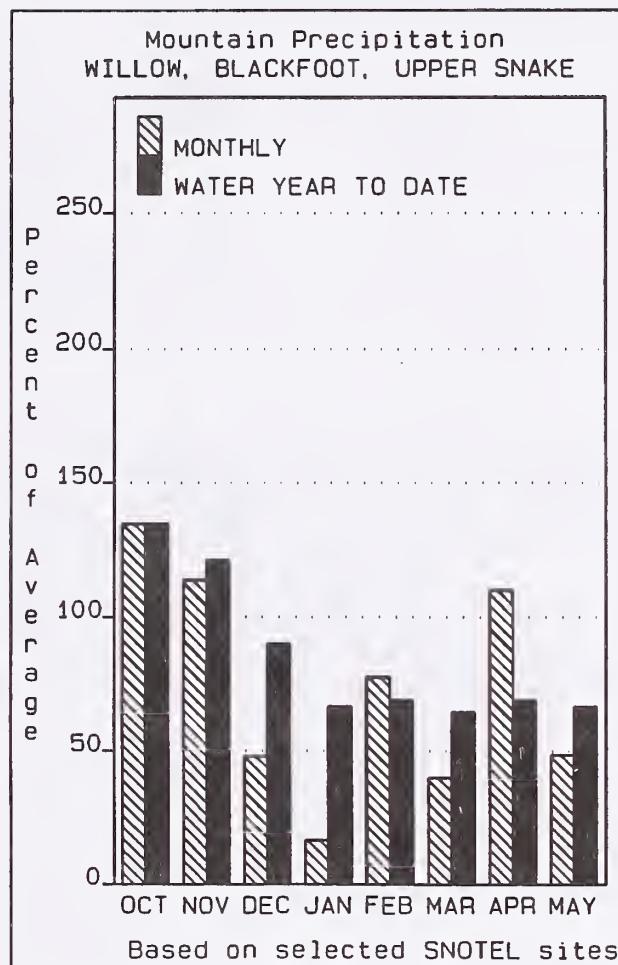
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Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as Percent of Last Year	Average
Big Wood ab Magic	7	0	0
Camas Creek	1	0	0
Big Wood Basin Total	8	0	0
Little Wood River	2	0	0
Fish Creek	0	0	0
Big Lost River	5	0	0
Little Lost River	3	0	0

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Willow Creek, Blackfoot, Upper Snake, and Portneuf River Basin

June 1, 1992



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Continued warm temperatures in May have melted the snowpack at all but the highest elevation sites in the basin. Precipitation in May was only half of normal and is 67% of average for the water year. Combined usable reservoir storage for the nine reservoirs on the Snake is 68% of capacity, a decrease of 11% of capacity from May 1. Reservoirs that are within 5% of capacity include Island Park, Grassy Lake, Jackson Lake, Henrys Lake, and Brownlee. Reservoirs with low usable storage levels include Blackfoot at only 26% of capacity, and Ririe, Palisades, and American Falls each storing about half of capacity. Water supplies will be tight for the remainder of the irrigation season, depending upon seniority of water rights. Water users with instream diversions should expect below normal volumes for the rest of the summer.

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WILLOW CREEK, BLACKFOOT, UPPER SNAKE, AND PORTNEUF RIVER BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000AF) End of May

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Reservoir	Usable Capacity	***** This Year	Usable Storage Last Year	***** Average
ISLAND PARK	127.6	131.7	-135.3	134.4
GRASSY LAKE	15.2	15.2	15.0	13.5
JACKSON LAKE	824.7	829.9	758.7	567.9
PALISADES	1357.0	700.6	1072.8	993.9
AMERICAN FALLS	1700.0	911.6	1502.9	1519.3
BROWNLEE	975.3	934.1	967.3	756.8
BLACKFOOT	348.7	90.6	156.0	309.5
HENRYS LAKE	90.4	87.3	87.1	84.6
RIRIE	96.5	53.1	75.7	83.9

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WILLOW CREEK, BLACKFOOT, UPPER SNAKE, AND PORTNEUF RIVER BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 1992

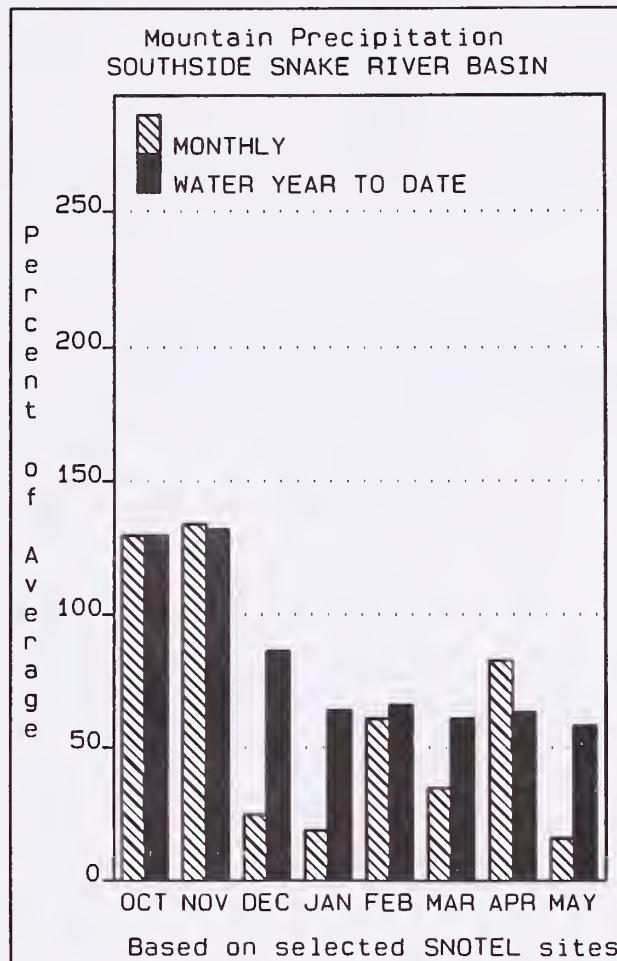
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Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as Percent of Last Year	This Year as Percent of Average
Camas-Beaver Creeks	2	0	0
Henry's Fork River	5	0	0
Teton River	4	0	0
Snake above Jackson Lake	3	13	20
Pacific Creek	2	15	20
Gros Ventre River	2	0	0
Hoback River	5	0	0
Greys River	3	0	0
Salt River	2	0	0
Snake above Palisades	14	3	4
Willow Creek	3	0	0
Blackfoot River	2	0	0
Portneuf River	2	0	0
Toponce Creek	0	0	0
Snake abv American Falls Res	20	3	4

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Southside Snake River Basin

June 1, 1992



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

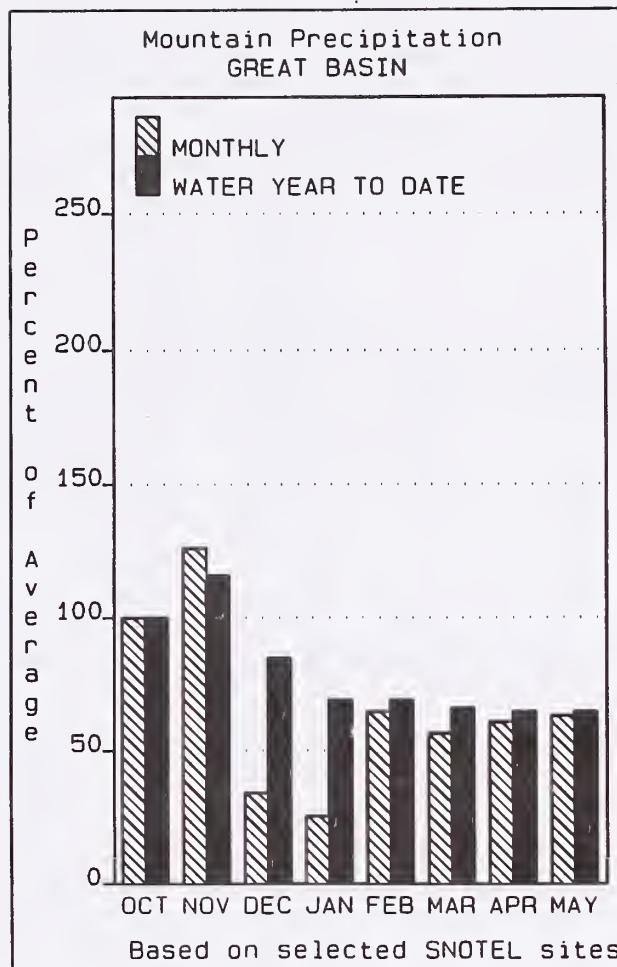
Another month has passed with almost no precipitation in the southwest part of the state. May's precipitation was a dismal 16% of average while the water year to date precipitation is only slightly better than half of normal (58% of average). Streamflows for this season reflected the snowpack - very little and a short season. Salmon Falls Reservoir reached its peak storage around May 1 at 14% of capacity and is currently holding 10% of capacity. The peak storage level for Owyhee Reservoir occurred around April 1 (24% of capacity) and is now at 12% of capacity. Water users should expect well below normal base flows for the remaining summer months.

SOUTHSIDE SNAKE RIVER BASIN Reservoir Storage (1000AF) End of May				
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	This Year	Last Year	Average
OAKLEY	77.4	8.6	18.6	42.7
SALMON FALLS	182.6	17.5	39.1	94.9
OWYHEE	715.0	88.4	322.8	603.8

SOUTHSIDE SNAKE RIVER BASIN Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 1992			
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as Percent of Last Year	Average
Raft River	1	0	0
Goose-Trapper Creeks	1	0	0
Salmon Falls Creek	4	0	0
Bruneau River	5	0	0
Owyhee Basin Total	7	0	0

Great Basin

June 1, 1992



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The Bear River area has not received normal precipitation since November. May's precipitation was only 63% of average and stands at 65% for the water year. All snow measuring sites have melted out in the basin nearly a month early. Bear Lake was reporting a usable storage content of 37% on May 1 but is now holding 33% of capacity. Montpelier Creek Reservoir reached its peak storage level for the season around May 1 at 58% of capacity and is now at 40% of capacity. Because of the lack of snow and dry soil conditions, the residual streamflow will continue to be below the normal base flows for the rest of the summer season.

GREAT BASIN				
Reservoir Storage (1000AF) End of May				
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	***** This Year	Usable Storage Last Year	***** Average
BEAR LAKE	1421.0	466.0	555.1	1145.5
MONTPELIER CREEK	4.0	1.6	2.4	3.4

GREAT BASIN				
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 1992				
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as Percent of		
		Last Year	Average	
Bear River (above Harer)	6	0	0	0
Montpelier Creek	2	0	0	0
Mink Creek	1	0	0	0
Cub River	1	0	0	0
Malad River	1	0	0	0

IDAHO AND ADJACENT STATES SNOW DATA LISTING
- Provisional Data Subject To Change -

JUNE 1992

SNOW COURSE		ELEVATION	DATE	SNOW DEPTH	WATER CONTENT	LAST YEAR	AVERAGE 1961-90
<hr/>							
IDAHO AND ADJACENT STATES SNOW DATA LISTING							
ASPEN GROVE (d)		6500	6/01/92	---	.0E	.0	--
ATLANTA SUMMIT (d)		7600	6/01/92	---	.0E	17.6	19.4
ATLANTA SUM PILLOW		7580	6/01/92	---	.0	14.3	16.4
BANNER SUMMIT PILLOW		7040	6/01/92	---	.0	6.1	8.2
BASE CAMP PILLOW		7030	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
BEAGLE SPGS PILLOW		8850	6/01/92	---	.0	6.7	.9
BEAR BASIN PILLOW		5350	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
BEAR CANYON (d)		7900	6/01/92	---	.0E	2.8	3.6
BEAR CANYON PILLOW		7900	6/01/92	---	.0	2.8	2.3
BEAR CREEK		7800	6/01/92	---	.0E	13.3	3.3
BEAR CK SNOTEL		7800	6/01/92	---	.0	12.0	7.2
BEAR MOUNTAIN (d)		5400	6/01/92	---	.0E	44.9	--
BEAR MTN PILLOW		5400	6/01/92	---	.0	48.6	40.7
BEAR SADDLE PILLOW		6180	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
BIG BEND SNOTEL		6700	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
BIG CREEK SUM PILLOW		6580	6/01/92	---	.0	8.3	16.5
BIG SANDY OPENING		9080	6/01/92	---	.0E	3.0	--
BIG SANDY PILLOW		9080	6/01/92	---	.0	.6	.0
BIRCH CREEK		6800	6/01/92	0	.0	.0	.3
BLACK BEAR PILLOW		7950	6/01/92	---	.0	24.9	27.5
BLIND BULL SUMM AM		8900	6/01/92	---	.0E	17.2	--
BLIND BULL PILLOW		8900	6/01/92	---	.0	16.2	13.4
BLUE RIDGE		6780	6/01/92	0	.0	--	--
BOGUS BASIN		6340	6/01/92	0	.0	.0	3.3
BONE		6200	6/01/92	0	.0	.0	--
BOSTETTER R.S.		7500	6/01/92	---	.0E	.0	--
BOSTETTER RS PILLOW		7500	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
BRUNDAGE RESV PILLOW		4500	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	13.0
BUNCHGRASS MEADOWS		5000	6/01/92	---	.0E	5.6	1.1
BUNCHGRASS MDWPILLOW		5000	6/01/92	---	.0	11.8	16.2
COOL CREEK PILLOW		6280	6/01/92	---	18.5	40.0	38.1
COPPER BASIN		7640	6/01/92	---	.0E	.0	.5
COTTONWOOD CR PILLOW		7700	6/01/92	---	.0	6.3	.0
COTTONWOOD LAKE AM		7600	6/01/92	---	.0E	1.4	--
COULTER CREEK PILLOW		7020	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
COZY COVE (d)		5380	6/01/92	---	.0E	.0	.3
COZY COVE PILLOW		5380	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
CRAB CREEK PILLOW		6860	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
CRATER MEADOWS (d)		5960	6/01/92	---	.0E	24.6	28.7
CRATER MDWS PILLOW		5960	6/01/92	---	.0	21.9	26.3
DARBY CANYON		8250	6/01/92	0	.0	16.5	12.7
DARKHORSE LK. PILLOW		8700	6/01/92	---	9.1	26.4	28.5
DEADWOOD SUMMIT (d)		6860	6/01/92	---	.0E	12.2	22.7
DEADWOOD SUM PILLOW		6860	6/01/92	---	.0	13.9	25.5
DOLLARHIDE SUMMIT(d)		8420	6/01/92	---	.0E	16.0	--
DOLLARHIDE SM PILLOW		8420	6/01/92	---	.0	15.8	14.3
EAST RIM DIVIDE		7930	6/01/92	---	.0E	.0	--
EAST RIM PILLOW		7930	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	7.0
ELK BUTTE (d)		5550	6/01/92	---	.0E	7.2	8.4
ELK BUTTE PILLOW		5550	6/01/92	---	.0	17.3	14.1
ELKHART PARK GS (d)		9400	6/01/92	---	.0E	4.4	--
ELKHART PARK PILLOW		9400	6/01/92	---	.0	3.6	4.4
EMIGRANT SUM PILLOW		7390	6/01/92	---	.0	7.8	.0
FALL CREEK		6820	6/01/92	0	.0	--	--
FAWN CREEK SNOTEL		7050	6/01/92	---	.0	2.1	.8
FRANKLIN BSN PILLOW		8170	6/01/92	---	.0	6.0	7.0
GALENA NEW (d)		7470	6/01/92	---	.0E	.0	--
GALENA PILLOW		7440	6/01/92	---	.0	.9	7.3
GALENA SUMMIT (d)		8780	6/01/92	---	.0E	8.2	12.0
GALENA SUMMIT PILLOW		8780	6/01/92	---	.0	9.0	10.7
GARFIELD R.S. (d)		6560	6/01/92	---	.0E	.0	.0
GARFIELD R.S. PILLOW		6560	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
GIVEOUT PILLOW		6840	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
GRAHAM GUARD STAT(d)		5690	6/01/92	---	.0E	.0	.0
GRAHAM G.S. PILLOW		5690	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
GRAHAM RANCH		6270	6/01/92	0	.0	.0	.0
GRANITE CRK PILLOW		6770	6/01/92	---	.0	.0	.0
GRASSY LAKE		7270	5/29/92	0	.0	11.8	12.4
GRASSY LAKE PILLOW		7270	6/01/92	---	.0	--	12.0

SNOW COURSE	ELEVATION	DATE	SHOW DEPTH	WATER CONTENT	LAST YEAR	AVERAGE 1961-90
IDAHo AND ADjACENT STATES SNOW DATA LISTING						
GROS VENTRE SUMMIT	8750	6/01/92	---	OE	4.2	--
GROS VENTRE PILLOW	8750	6/01/92	---	OE	4.2	--
HAMS FORK PILLOW	7840	6/01/92	---	OE	35.0	19.5
HAWKINS LAKE PILLOW	6450	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
HAYDEN FORK SNOTEL	9100	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
HEMLOCK BUTTE (d)	5810	6/01/92	---	OE	20.6	27.0
HEMLOCK BUTTE PILLOW	5810	6/01/92	---	OE	23.4	29.9
HILTS CREEK (d)	8000	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
HILTS CREEK PILLOW	8000	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
HOODOO BASIN PILLOW	6050	6/01/92	---	OE	14.0	41.0
HOODOO CREEK	5900	6/01/92	---	OE	10.5	38.7
HOLLOW CANYON (d)	7980	6/01/92	---	OE	10.3E	37.9
HOLLOW CANYON PILLOW	7980	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
HUMOLDT GLCH PILLOW	4250	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
HYNDMAN PILLOW	7440	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
INDIAN CREEK PILLOW	9430	6/01/92	---	OE	14.4	17.4
ISLAND PARK (d)	6290	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
ISLAND PARK PILLOW	6290	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
JACK CREEK U SNOTEL	7280	6/01/92	---	OE	2.7	1.6
JACKPINE CREEK	7350	6/01/92	0	OE	2.0	0
JACKSON PEAK (d)	7070	6/01/92	---	OE	8.4	11.1
JACKSON PEAK PILLOW	7070	6/01/92	---	OE	6.8	11.1
KELLEY R.S. PILLOW	8180	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
KENDALL R.S. PILLOW	7740	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
LAKE FORK RDG. PILLOW	7400	6/01/92	---	OE	0	0
LAKELINE DRAW SNOTEL	6700	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
LAVA CREEK	7350	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
LEMHI RIDGE PILLOW	8100	6/01/92	---	OE	5.6	2.8
LEWIS LAKE DIVIDE	7520	5/29/92	0	OE	23.1	19.8
LEWIS LAKE PILLOW	7850	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
LITTLE LAKE SNOTEL	9050	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
LOLO PASS PILLOW	5240	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
LOOKOUT PILLOW	5140	6/01/92	0	OE	6.6	10.0
LOOMIS PARK PILLOW	8240	6/01/92	0	OE	5.0	41.6
LOST LAKE PILLOW	6110	6/01/92	0	OE	8.5	46.8
LOST WOOD DIVIDE (d)	7900	6/01/92	0	OE	3.4	0
LOST WOOD DVD PILLOW	7900	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
MADISON PLT PILLOW	7750	6/01/92	0	OE	10.9	7.5
MAGIC MTN PILLOW	6880	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
MASCOT MINE (d)	7780	6/01/92	0	OE	0	1.2
MC REYNOLDS RESERVOIR	6720	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
MEADOW LAKE	9120	6/01/92	0	OE	14.9	0
MOONSHINE PILLOW	7440	6/01/92	0	OE	15.2	10.8
MOORES CREEK SUMMIT	6100	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
MOORES CREEK ST PILLOW	6100	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
MOOSE CR PILLOW	6200	6/01/92	0	OE	18.2	12.8
MORGAN CREEK PILLOW	7600	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
MOSQUITO RIDGE	5200	6/01/92	0	OE	16.2	9.8
MOSQUITO RIDGE PILLOW	5200	6/01/92	0	OE	11.2	16.0
MOUNT BALDY	8920	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
MOUNTAIN MEADOWS (d)	6360	6/01/92	0	OE	7.1	10.7
MUD CREEK	7100	6/01/92	0	OE	0	18.4
MUD FLAT PILLOW	5720	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
MULDOON	6320	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
NEW YORK LAKE	8340	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
NEW YORK PILLOW	8340	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
NEZ ERCE CMP PILLOW	5650	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
OXFORD SPRING PILLOW	6740	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0
PACKSADDLE SPRING	8200	6/01/92	0	OE	19.9	20.8
PHILLIPS BENCH (d)	8200	6/01/92	0	OE	16.3	17.6
PINE CREEK PASS	6/01/92	0	OE	0	0	0

NOTE: Credit to USDA-Soil Conservation Service and cooperators will be appreciated in any published use of these data.

Depth and Water content reported in inches.
E - Estimated
AM - Aerial Marker
(d) - Discontinued site

"Programs and assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture are available without regard to race, creed, color, sex, age, or national origin."